BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 50 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $4 00
" " 2 " 3 00 | " " 6 " 6 00
" " the year.....10 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

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There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, AUG. 8, 1863. NO. 212.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisments inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS!

One day.....$1 00 | One week.....$ 6 00
Two days.....2 00 | Two weeks.....12 00
Three days.....3 00 | Three weeks.....18 00
Four days.....4 00 | One month.....24 00
Five days.....5 00 | Two months.....48 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Later from the North—No News from Lee's Army, &c.

JUNCTION, August 7.—The Baltimore *American* of the 4th has been received. Correspondence of the Chicago *Times*, 16th, says Rosecrans' army is advancing victoriously.

Northern correspondence speaks in exultent terms of Yankee successes, and ridicules the idea of intervention. Refers to heavy losses of Yankee commerce by the *Florida* and *Alabama*.

Resistance to the draft in Illinois and Indiana is not considered formidable.

Nothing new from Lee's army.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

JUNCTION, Aug. 7.—A gentleman who left Washington on Saturday states that Meade's army is thought to be receiving no reinforcements as yet, except a few negro regiments, whilst many regiments of his command, whose time had expired, are going home. He says a lage force is concentrating at Fortress Monroe to operate against Charleston. Thinks Grant's army will next attack Mobile. He represents things quiet in the North and expresses the opinion that the draft will be quietly and surely enforced.

Additional from the North.

RICHMOND, Aug. 7.—The Baltimore *Gazette*, of the 4th, says when the Federals reoccupied Brashear City they found all the enemy's stores, accumulated at that place by General Banks, had been carried by the Confederates into the interior.

Sixteen warehouses were burnt by the late fire at Havanna and six hundred and seventy-two bales cotton, sixty-three thousand boxes sugar and a large quantity of other goods were destroyed.

The steamer *Nita*, with a cargo of cotton arrived at Havanan on the 23d. The colored mail population of Detriot and surrounding country have fled to Canada to avoid the draft. Frost in Indiana last month did vast deal of damage to crops. News from Army of Potomac unimportant.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Aug. 7.—Official dispatches to-day state that the Yankee flotilla passed Boykin's, on its way down the River. Monitor and one gunboat was materially damaged by the cannonading to which they were subjected below Chaffin's Bluff. The Yankees aboard the gunboat were greatly terrified when the explosion of the torpedo took place, and numbers could have been picked off by sharpshooters. It is reported that Brig. Gen'l. Lawton has been appointed Quartermaster General, to supercede Myers. Weather very hot.

Court of Inquiry—Yankees in Stafford, &c.

RICHMOND, Aug. 7.—A Court of Inquiry has been called to meet at Montgomery on the 15th instant, charged with the duty of enquiring into the events of the campaign of the Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, during May, June and July, especially as to the surrender of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The court will report the facts, together with the opinions on the merits of the case.

Five hundred Yankee cavalry are in Stafford county, robbing people of the little food collected since Hooker's retreat, and arresting citizens.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 6.—But little firing to-day, and chiefly from our mortars against the enemy's working parties. Last night we captured a Yankee barge containing a brass howitzer and ten marines. We killed several of the crew of the barge. No loss on our side. The barge belonged to the Yankee frigate *Wabash*.

Andy Johnson and the Negro Soldiers—"All Quiet," &c.

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 6.—A gentleman from Nashville says that Andy Johnson reviewed three negro regiments in front of the Capitol and complimented them very highly. He said he had always believed they were the equals of white men, which that exhibition proved. All quiet in this vicinity.

From New Orleans.

ATLANTA, Aug. 7.—New Orleans dates of the 3rd received. The steamer *Continental* arrived from Vicksburg with six hundred sick and wounded prisoners, including Gen. M. L. Smith, Col. Edward Ivey, Maj. Jno Devereux and J. F. Girault. A few prisoners remained at Vicksburg, unable to be removed. Secretary Chase has issued orders to clear boats with cargoes at St. Louis for New Orleans, except prohibited articles, and giving bonds not to load goods for intermediate points except under a permit. Small lots of cotton are selling at auction at 43½c. Coroner's inquest showed that several negroes died of starvation.

Latest dates from New York are to the 23d, by the river. Shipment of powder to California for Cupulo had been stopped at the request of French Consuls.

A CAVALRY FIGHT.—We have already been apprised of another cavalry fight on the Rappahannock. The following is from the *Enquirer*:

ORANGE C. H., Aug. 5th.—There was a fight at Brandy Station yesterday evening between a body of Stuart's cavalry and Major Brockham's horse artillery and three brigades of Yankees, with cavalry and twelve pieces of artillery.

Stuart brought on the fight by shelling the woods, in which the enemy were concealed. The enemy responded and the fight became general, lasting from two o'clock until night. The enemy were driven within a mile of the Rappahannock river, when, they being heavily reinforced, our cavalry fell back. Our loss six killed and eighteen wounded. All quiet today.

OLD ABE MEANS TO PROTECT HIS BRETHREN.—The following is Lincoln's order relative to the protection of negro soldiers:

WAR DEPARTM' ADJ'T GEN'LS OEFICE,
Washington, July 31, 1863.

The following order of the President is published for the information and government of all concerned.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 30, 1863.

It is the duty of every government to give protection to its citizens, of whatever class, color or condition, and especially to those who are duly organized as soldiers in the public service. The law of nations and the usages and customs of war, as carried on by civilized Powers, permit no distinction as to color in the treatment of prisoners of war as public enemies.

To sell or enslave any captured person on account of his color, and for no offence against the laws of war, is a relapse into barbarism and a crime against the civilization of the age. The Government of the United States will give the same protection to all its soldiers, and if the enemy shall sell or enslave any one because of his color the offence shall be punished by retaliation upon the enemy's prisoners in our possession.

It is therefore ordered that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war a rebel soldier shall be executed, and for every one enslaved by the enemy or sold into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works and continued at such labor until the other shall be released and receive the treatment due to a prisoner of war.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

GRANT REINFORCING MEADE.—The *Examiner* of Thursday says:

There is no longer a doubt but that General Grant, immediately after the surrender of Vicksburg, reinforced General Meade to the extent of 15,000 to 20,000 troops. The troops were sent on board transports at Vicksburg two days after its fall, and arrived in the Chesapeake about a fortnight since. The Fifth United States artillery, batteries E and B, the 16th Pennsylvania, and the 32d Massachusetts infantry accomanying the reinforcing column, which was under the command of Generals Smith and Kelly.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Aug. 8.

APPLES—Green, none.....$4
" Dried.....$8@10
BACON—Hog round.....$1 20
BEEF.....65@70c
BEESWAX.....$1 50@ 175
BEANS.....$5
BUTTER.....$1 50
CANDLES—Tallow.....$3
" Wax—By the box.....$3
" Adamantine.....$5
" Sperm.....$6
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce.....$30
CHICKENS.....75@$1 75
DUCKS.....$2
EGGS.....75c
FLOUR—Family.....$45@50
" Superfine.....$35
" Fine.....$30
FODDER—Per hundred.....$7
FEATHERS.....$1
FLAXSEED.....$3
GEESE.....$1 50
HIDES—Dry.....$1 50
" Green.....50c
HAY—Per hundred.....$4
LARD.....$1 25
MOLASSES.....$12
MEAL.....$7
NAILS—Scarce.....$1 25
OATS—Per hundred.....$5
" Cleaned.....$4 bu
PORK.....$60 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet.....$5
" Irish.....$3@4
PEAS—Ground.....$10
" Stock.....$7
" White Table.....$7
RAGS.....12½c
RICE.....40c
RYE.....$4
SALT—.....$17 50
SUGAR—Brown.....$2 50
" Coffee.....$5 50
" Loaf.....None.
TALLOW.....$1 50
WHEAT.....None offering.

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Aug. 5, 1863.

Bacon 90a95c.; Lard $1; Pork 40a50c., Beef from Butchers, by the side, 50a60c.; Butter $1 75a2; Eggs 65c. per doz.; Corn $4 50a4 75 per bus.; Cotton 40c for good quality; Cotton Yarns $10a12 per bunch of 5 lbs.; Flour $31a33; Coffee none; Rye $6a7 per bus; Swedes Iron 60a75c; Nails 1 50; Sound Salt 25c per lb; Peas—Cow, $4 50a5; White, $6a7; Brown Sugar $1 62a1 50 per lb; 4-4 Brown Sheetings, at retail, $1 25a1 50; Spirits Turpentine 75c per gallon.

STOCK MARKET.

REPORTED BY. W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
SATURDAY, Aug. 8, 1863

N. C. State 6 per cent bonds, (old issue,) 325.
N. C. State 6 per cent. bonds, (new issue,) 140.
N. C. State 8 per cent. bonds, 145.
Confederate Bonds, 102½ to 105.
Bank Notes 310 to 325.
Silver 850 premium.
Gold 900 premium.

PIANO FOR SALE.

ONE OF WORCESTER'S MAKE, NEARLY NEW, Rosewood case, 7¾ octave—a fine instrument. Apply to A. A. WILLARD,
Aug 7-9t* Greensboro, N. C.

A WALLET

CONTAINING A JACKET AND OTHER ARTICLES of soldiers clothing was taken from the depot of the N. C. Road, at Raleigh, a few days ago by mistake. The owner can get the same by calling at the Progress office.
Aug 7-2t*

3,700 BOXES OF THE SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS

HAVE BEEN ORDERED IN ONE DAY. Wherever known their use continues. Without puffing, they have gained ground by their real value. More than five hundered persons are known to have been cured by these Pills.

This excellent family medicine is recommended by the proprietor as good only for diseases of the Liver. His correspondents say that they also cure Billious Rheumatism, Pneumonia, Chills and Fevers, Billious Fevers, Piles and Worms. They are a perfectly safe medicine.

Peter Vaden, Esq., of Dinwiddie county, Va., after describing remarkable cures in his family of Billious Rheumatism and Pleurisy, says: "My Doctor's bill has been heretofore from $175 to $200 per year. I have used them [these pills] for my family, which consists of eighteen white and colored, and have not called in a Doctor. This is a great saving. They certainly are the best family medicine ever discovered."

Rev. John W. Potter, of Greene county, North Carolina, had suffered twelve years from a diseased liver, which the physicians had not been able to cure. He says:

"I commenced taking the Hepatic Pills with no confidence in them. They acted like a charm on me. From that hour I have improved. I have persevered in their use until now, by God's blessing, I am well and hearty. I had a negro man who, as I believe, was saved from death by a dose of these Pills. My Doctor's bill was annually from $100 to $200, but I have had no use for a physician since."

The great rise in the price of ingredients and the heavy tax on these Pills, compel the proprietor to put them at their present prices or quit the manufacture. They are not more profitable to him than when he sold them at lower rates.

Price: $1:50 a box. For $15 a dozen boxes will be sent prepaid to any part of the Confederacy. Those who desire less than a dozen boxes must apply to the Druggists. Great reduction made to Druggists and merchants who pay by the gross. Cash must always accompany orders. Address GEO. W. DEEMS,
Aug 1-2taw1m* Wilson, N. C.

WANTED,

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by JOLLY & LACK,
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

MILITARY NOTICES.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

AFTER MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF A WAR fare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country, and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad; your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion in the vain hope that, by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory, that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions, as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory, or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this end, all that is necessary is, that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when with any approach of such equality, have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others, again, have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number, to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God.

SEAL. Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sect'y of State.
Aug 5-20t

The papers throughout the Confederate States are requested to copy the above proclamation, at the earliest moment, and for twenty days thereafter, and send their bills to the Private Secretary of the President.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
CAMP HOLMES, Aug. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 17.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE PROCLAMation of amnesty and pardon by the President, an earnest invitation is extended to all persons absent without leave from the army, to report themselves at the Camp of Instructions immediately, to be forwarded to their regiments. All good citizens are instructed to use every means in their power to prevail upon persons of the class named to return to their duty. They will be well treated and past offences forgotten. Transportation will be furnished to their commands.

But it must be distinctly understood that after the expiration of the time set by the President, the most vigorous measures in the power of the government will be instituted for the arrest and punishment of all absent from their commands without leave. None need expect to evade longer the service which they justly owe to their country. Let them report at once to their militia officers to be sent to camp, or come in person without delay.

II. A Camp of Instruction will be opened at "Camp Vance," near Morganton, on the 10th of August. All persons subject to conscription in the 9th and 10th District will report to Capt. James C. McRae, Commanding Camp Vance.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adj't. Aug 5-20t

REWARDS.

$500 REWARD.

TWO HORSES AND ONE MULE TAKEN FROM my Stables by the 3d New York Cavalry, the 30th July, 1863, one horse about seven years old, a sun-burnt, yellow sorrel, thick, heavy set, short tale, with tale and main a little wavy; had on shoes before; hind feet white and very tender footed, and is gentle in all work, but rough under the saddle. The Filly is about three years old, blood bay, with white in her forehead about the size of a half dollar, with a long tale with a few white hairs in the end of it, and a roan spot on her side. The mule is a very small horse mule, three years old, rather a mouse color, with main and tail cropped, and has a dark stripe down his back. I will pay one hundred dollars for the Mule and two hundred dollars each for the Horses, provided they are not injured. W. W. PARKER,
Aug 5-1w* Rocky Mount, N. C.

$10 REWARD.

LOST BETWEEN RALEIGH AND CAMP HOLMES, a Pocket Book, containing five ten dollar bills, three five dollar bills, and five dollars in twenty-five cent notes, also containing an order for the exchange of a pair of shoes, and a permit of absent from camp until 5 o'clock on Monday evening. Also some other change. Any person finding the above will do a soldier a great favor by leaving it at the Progress office.
August 4-6t*

$100 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR MY negro man DONUM, aged 23 years, about 6 feet high, slim built, and dark complexion. He left Clarksville, Va., with two negroes belonging to Mr. Hoyt, of Washington, and will try to reach Newbern or Washington.
SAM'L S. BIDDLE.
Forestville, Aug. 4-tf.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

SHOE FACTORY FOR SALE IN THOMASVILLE, N. C.

THE BUILDING IS LARGE AND WELL ARRANGED for the business. The machinery was purchased just before the war began, and is capable of turning out 150 pair of shoes per day. The hands at present employed can be retained by the purchaser if desired. For further particulars, apply to W. F. RICE, Ag't.,
Aug. 4-5t* Thomasville, N. C.

NEW BUGGY FOR SALE.

A NEW HICKORY BUGGY FOR SALE.
Apply to A. MITCHELL,
Aug 3-6t-($6) Hillsboro', N. C.

IMPORTANT SALE OF IMPORTED LIQUORS AT AUCTION.

WE WILL SELL IN FRONT OF OUR AUCTION and Commission Stores, on Tuesday, the 11th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following consignment of Liquors, brought over by the steamer Advance: 30 Kegs, extra No. 1 Jamaica Rum. 12 Cases, 1 doz bottles each, best French Brandy. These Liquors were selected for medicinal purposes, and are pure.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
July 31-td Auctioneers.
Register and Standard copy till day.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to
July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.
PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf.

SALE OF LAND.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE OF THE COURT of Equity of Wake County and State of North Carolina, in the case of "Ann Eliza Honicutt against Geo W. Thompson, Adm'r, and Sion H. Rogers," made at Spring Term, 1861, and orders from time to time made in said cause, I shall proceed to sell, at the Court House door, on Tuesday of August Term of the County Court, 1863, at 12 M., the House and Lot in the pleadings mentioned and described in the above entitled case. The premises are located in the Southeastern part of the City of Raleigh, now occupied by Mrs. Honicutt and family, and adjoining the lots of Stephen Justice, Mary Saunders and others.—The House has two rooms and in tolerable repair, and there is ground enough for a good garden. I understand this lot always rents well.

The purchaser can give bond and good security, payable twelve months after date, with interest from date, or he can pay *cash*. R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.
July 17-td

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

A VERY SUPERIOR 6¼ OCTAVO ROSEWOOD Piano Forte, made by Knape & Ghale, of Baltimore, The above Piano has the entire Iron Frame, and is finished all round, having four round corners, a very fine tone and every way a first rate instrument. Enquire of
JAS. PIRSSON,
July 9-tf Harget St., opposite the Fair Grounds.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to
June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

PUBLIC SALE WITHOUT RESERVE OF TEXAS LANDS!

ONE-HALF OF THE

JUSTO LIENDO TRACT.

On the 7th day of August next, at Atlanta, Ga.

THIS TRACT OF DESIRABLE LANDS, CONTAINing one square league, or 4428 acres, less two farms, 800 acres, has been withdrawn from private sale, and will be sold at Auction on the 7th day of August next, at Atlanta, Ga., without reserve.

It is situated in Milan county, Texas, within the TEMPERATE AND SHOWERY BELT OF TEXAS, about 45 miles North-Eastward from the Capital of the State, and about 55 miles Northwestwardly from Brenham, the present terminus of Railroad communication with Galveston and Houston.

The tract is divided in two nearly equal parts by Brushy Creek, (emptying into San Gabriel river,) and comprises an admirable combination of lands for agricultural and pastural pursuits. High and dry post oak lands, filled with fencing materials; ROLLING PRAIRIE, WITH BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES commanding a view of the entire tract; RICH TIMBERED BOTTOM on both sides of the Creek, rising from there to a fine prairie covered with mesquite grass (not the bearded) UNSURPASSED FOR GRAZING PURPOSES, and which extends uninteruptedly to the banks of the San Gabriel, from 12 to 15 miles distant.

This region of country is not surpassed by any in Texas, in REGULARITY OF SEASONS, DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE AND HEALTH OF THE LOCALITY; and the tract itself forms one of the best investments for present use or future profit to be found in Texas, THE LAND OF PROMISE AND OF PEACE.

Terms of Sale—cash, in Confederate Treasury Notes.
R. M. PARKS & CO.,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta Georgia.
July 28-td

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of *CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.* The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.
G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
July 25-3m.

MRS. ALBERT JOHNSON,
HILLSBORO' STREET,

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND, OF HER OWN MANUfacture, Beeswax and Tallow Candles. Beeswax and Tallow wanted in either small or large quantites.—Highest market prices paid.
Raleigh, Aug 1-2w*

JUST RECEIVED.

THE IMMORTAL C. M. FARRISS HAS JUST REturned with a splendid assortment of *BLOCKADE GOODS,* with the latest report of London Fashions. Call and see.
LACK & FARRISS,
July 9-tf Merchant Tailors.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,)
Raleigh, Aug. 3, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 17.

I. ALL COMMUNICATIONS ON MILITARY MATters intended for His Excellency, the Governor, must be written and sent to the Adjutant General, who will lay them before the Governor and return his answer.

II. For the present the Governor declines to issue any exemptions from home defence duty, and all applications for such exemption to ensure attention must be forwarded through the commanding officer of the regiment with his approval.

By order of Gov. VANCE: R. S. TUCKER,
Aug 4-1w Maj. and A. A. A. C.

All daily papers in the State copy one week and weekly papers two times.

Headquarters Enrolling Office,
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
Goldsboro, N. C., July 30, 1863.

IN OBEDIENCE TO GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14, Col. Peter Mallette Commanding Conscripts for N. C. Commanding Officers of the several Regiments of Militia in the 3d Congressional Districts of N. C., comprising the counties of Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Johnston and Wayne, will assemble all white male persons between 18 and 45 years of age (this order includes *all persons* who have not been discharged or exempted heretofore within the above age) at the following time and places for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Board:

19th Reg't N C Militia, Jones county, at Shady Grove, August 20th 1863.
21st Reg't N C Militia, Onslow county, at Jacksouville, August 24th, 1863.
26th Reg't N C Militia, Duplin county, at Kenansville, August 26th and 27th, 1863.
24th Reg't N C Militia, Sampson county, at Clinton, August 29th and 31st, 1863.
25th Reg't N C Militia. Sampson county at Clinton, September 1st and 2d, 1863.
117th Reg't N C Militia, Johnston county, at Smithfield, September 4th and 5th, 1863.
41st Reg't N C Militia, Johnston county, at Smithfield, September 7th and 8th, 1863.
27th Reg't N C Militia, Wayne county, at Goldsboro, September 10th, 1863.
28th Reg't N C Militia, Wayne county, at Goldsboro, September 11th, 1863.

J. A. BARNETT,
Capt. and Enrolling Officer, 3d Cong, Dist.
SAML. R. RIXEY, Surg. P. A. C. S.,
L. TURNER SMITH, M. D.,
J. H. FAISON, M. D. } Ex. Board.
July 31-10t

Wilmington Journal please copy one week and send bill to this office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day.....$ 5
Week.....28
Month.....90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

One-Fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.
June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.
SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer
Standard copy

TAKEN UP

AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF LENOIR county, a Negro Boy who says his name is CALVIN, and that he belongs to Mr. Samuel Woodley. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. JOSIAH WOOD, Jailor,
Aug 3-1w* Kinston, N. C.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day.....$6.00
" " week.....35,00
" " month.....100,00
Children under ten, and servants, half price.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.
P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 23-tf] B. & CO.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf

TO HIRE.

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR, A STRONG, HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN. APPLY at
July 22-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 21-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, AUG. 8, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **How to send us Money.**--To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the Progress at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the Daily Progress, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**—The highest cash price will be paid at the Progress Office for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Public Sentiment in North Carolina.

We have been requested to publish the proceedings of various meetings held in different counties, recently, but our limited space and the pressure upon our columns by telegraphic reports and army news which we cannot omit, has prevented our complying. We shall endeavor to give each and all of these meetings a passing notice, however, and thereby enable the people, here and elsewhere, to see what the public sentiment in North Carolina is.

Meetings have been held in Warren and Sampson, at which certain persons have been denounced as traitors and certain papers as treasonable. Of these we have no notice to make, save to express our astonishment that gentlemen exhibiting so much lip patriotism as was developed by those participating in them, are not in the army. Certainly those who denounce others for treason should show their own faith by their works.

At a district meeting in Moore county the following resolution, among others, was adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the bad treatment this State has received at the hands of the Confederate government, and the insults constantly heaped upon her, we deem it the duty of all North Carolinians to demand their discontinuance, or we shall in self-defence be compelled to take a position where we can take care of ourselves; and we call upon the people of North Carolina to hold meetings in their respective counties, and and declare whether they shall be freemen or slaves.

At a meeting in Gaston county the following among other resolutions were passed:

Whereas, The peaple have the Constitutional right to meet and deliberate on all measures calculated to secure their rights and liberties, and to promote the welfare of the State: Therefore,

Resolved, That we a portion of the citizens of Gaston County, North Carolina, are of opinion that the rights of the people of the State are seriously threatened. North Carolina has furnished more men in proportion to her population than other States, while her troops have been generally commanded by officers from other States; and though her sons have poured out their best blood in their country's defence, yet she has been treated with coldness and indiference. We are, therefore, in favor of the good old principle of asking nothing but what is clearly right, and submitting to nothing that is wrong.

And whereas, our country is now involved in an unnatural and dreadful war; therefore,

Resolved, That our representatives in Congress be instructed to use all honorable efforts to procure an armistice, for the purpose of trying to settle the difficulty by negotiation or otherwise.

And whereas, there is a strong disposition manifesteted on the part of the Confederate authorities to disregard the rights of the States: therefore,

Resolved, That Gov. Vance, Judge Pearson and others, who have taken a bold and independent stand to sustain the civil authorities of the State, are deserving of our lasting gratitude.

The meeting protested against furnishing any more troops until the crops are gathered, and they think their county has no more to spare any way.

At a meeting in Buncome county the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances; and whereas, North Carolina has had just cause of complaint at the injustice done her citizens by the authorities at Richmond—appointing citizens of other States to fill offices in our State, which complaints have as yet been utterly disregarded; and whereas, our late Congress enacted a law, known as the tithing law, very odious to the people; and whereas, the authorities at Richmond have appointed one Bradford, (a Virginian) chief Tithingman for North Carolina; therefore, be it—

Resolved, That we, a portion of the sovereign citizens of North Carolina, do declare that we never have, and that we never will surrender our sovereignty to any human power.

Resolved, That in the selection of a representative for this district to our next Congress, we will support no man who is not pledged to repeal the tithing law at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved, That we demand the removal of this man Bradford from office, and that some North Carolinian be appointed in his stead.

At a meeting in Iredell county the following resolution among others was adopted:

Resolved, That in view of our condition, we wish to make the inquiry if it would not be proper to call a convention of the people af this State, to consider an armistice or some measure of conciliation.

At a meeting in Yadkin the following among other resolutions was passed:

Resolved, That we urge upon our authorities to take some steps that will accomplish a speedy and lasting peace, as we think there has been blood enough spilt, and that the country is near enough exhausted.

At a district meeting in Wayne county the following among other resolutions was passed:

Resolved, That sympathizing with the privations of our brave soldiers in the Confederate service and bewailing, as many of us must, the untimely and cruel end of some of our dearest kindred in this unchristian and savage war, and as Christians looking to the God of Peace for the consummation of our faith, we would earnestly urge on our representatives to try to bring about an honorable peace.

Resolved, That the Judges of our Supreme Court have earned for themselves the lasting gratitude of every lover of Constitutional liberty throughout the land.

A very large meeting of the citizens of Johnston county was held at Smithfield on Saturday last, at which the following resolutions were passed, among others:

Resolved, That negotiations for an amicable and honorable settlement of our present national troubles, upon the basis of separation, with commercial treaties offensive and defensive, should, at the earliest day possible, be commenced with our enemies.

Resolved, That the people, both North and South, should at once select the ablest and most unprejudiced statesmen from amongst them to meet in peace convention of the two sections, to make an honest, patriotic, Christian effort as brethren, to put a stop to the present, cruel, savage and unchristian war.

Resolved, That we will cast our suffrages for no man to represent us in the Congress of the Confederate States who declares himself opposed to negotiation and a general peace convention, and for making provision for electing commissioners to represent the people of the Confederate States in said convention, with power to ratify (subject to a vote of the people) and treaty or compromise that they may make with our enemies.

Resolved, That we respectfully suggest to the people of North Carolina the propriety of assembling together in mass meetings at an early day, for the better maturing of a plan for general concert of action with our brethren of other sister States of this Confederacy entertaining the opinions expressed in the above resolutions.

Meetings have been held in other counties and districts, some of which we have already noticed and others which we have not at hand.

Most of these meetings endorsed the course and applauded the patriotism of Gov. Vance, and complimented the Editor of the Norlh Carolina *Standard* for his defense of the rights of the people.

We make these extracts from the proceedings of these meetings to show the deep seated desire for peace that pervades the masses. The people that held these meetings belong to the honest, farming, laboring classes, and while they desire above all things a speedy, lasting and honorable peace, any assertion that they favor submission or would be guilty of treason to the Confederate Government is a foul calumny. While the armies are kept in the field and the war is prosecuted with vigor, they desire that an earnest effort be made to bring about a peace by negotiation. They want no peace that will dishonor them, their section or government, and rather than submit to such they are willing to submit to farther and still greater sacrifices. We do not approve or admire all that has been uttered in the resolutions of these meetings, but we believe the people to be honest and patriotic, and so believing we shall defend them; and we would suggest to those who are denouncing these meetings and those who take part in them, that they oould much better serve the country by entering the ranks than by charging others with treason.

While our space will not permit us to publish the proceedings of all these meetings, we shall make such extracts and comments as will enable the reader to arrive at the sentiment of the people of the State on the question of the war.

The Administration and the Reverses in the South.

Far be it from us to say or do anything that will weaken the hands of President Davis at this time, and we publish the letter of a Mississippian, from the *Examiner*, with no such motive. God knows that we will omit the use of no legitimate means to hold up the hands of the President and strengthen the Administration for the awful trials before them; but that things have been badly managed, in the West, and that the authorities at Richmond are in part responsible for our reverses in that quarter, we think no unprejudiced person will deny. Lovell, a Northern man, lost us New Orleans, and Pemberton, a Northern man, lost us Vicksburg. These men may be loyal, but why put them in such responsible places?

It seems that those military men in whom the people have the most confidence are put aside or compelled to serve in some obscure department, while those in whom the masses cannot confide are placed in the most important positions. Why was Beauregard withdrawn from the West after the first great battle of Shiloh, where he hurled Grant back, with his superior numbers, upon the river? Beauregard has been an idol with the men who do the fighting wherever he has been, and had he and Price been continued in the West and not been hampered by such men as Holmes, Van Dorn and Bragg, the disasters that have crowded upon us of late and caused such gloom and feeling of despondency throughout the country, might have been prevented. President Davis is mistaken in supposing that he can manage the revolution better by himself than he could by consulting the views and wishes of the people. How can we defend a General who suffered the seige of Vicksburg to commence with but fifteen days' rations.

The whole country thinks, with the exception of Mr. Davis, that Gen. Beauregard should have been retained in chief command of one of the main armies—that he is a man possessed of peculiar elements for success in the field—and that he should never have been buried at Charleston to watch a blockading fleet, while half the Confederacy was passing from us by the incompetency and bad management of inferior officers.—Better that twenty Charlestons had fallen than we should have lost Vicksburg and the Mississippi river and the rich valley adjacent.

And the people beyond the Mississippi, in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas had an idol; one in whom they had confidence and who they desired, above all others, should lead their forces. They urged him for the chief command of the Trans-Mississippi Department, and the old hero went to Richmond and joined his personal appeals to theirs, but all to no purpose. President Davis turned a deaf ear to the appeals of the people beyond the Mississippi, for Price, and gave them Holmes, a man that should have been on the retired list long ago, and the result is that we have lost three States and are likely to lose an army of thirty thousand men with them; and the old veteran, Gen. Price, disheartened and disgusted, resigns his commission and gives up the contest. We find the following in the *Appeal*:

"Gen. Price.—The Montgomery *Mail* states with regret that Gen. Price has resigned his commission and retired from the army in Arkansas. It is said that being placed in a subordinate position to Gen. Holmes, he was unable to execute his plans for the liberation of Arkansas and Missouri from the presence of the Yankees. It is also said that despairing to receive from President Davis the position to which he was entitled by his military services, he finally determined to retire from his command."

But notwithstanding our recent reverses all is not yet lost, and if President Davis will make it his business to acquaint himself with the feelings, affections and wishes of the people, and exert himself to act upon their wishes and obey their instructions, rather than dictate to and tyranize over those who elevated him to the position he occupies, all may yet be well. We all concede Mr. Davis' ability and patriotism, but we begin to realize the painful fact that he carried into the Executive Chair all his bitter personal hatreds and political animosities. The awful crisis that is upon us demands that all such feelings should be thrown aside for the good of the country and the salvation of the cause, and we hope that the President will heed the voice that speaks to him from Mississippi, and the murmurings of discontent and dissatisfaction which is coming up from all over the Cotton States, and adopt a more liberal, enlightened and magnanimous policy in the conduct of the war. All attempts to proscribe and kill off men upon whom the hearts of the people have centered can only result in dissatisfaction and division among the people and damage to the cause. It is not so much men and *materiel* of war that we want, but confidence, harmony and concert of action, and those who rule should do all in their power to inspire confidence and promote harmony.

We make these remarks in no spirit of unkindness or factious opposition, but to let those in authority know that dissatisfaction and discontent does exist, and to call upon them to use all the means in their power to remove it.

Negro Troops.—We had an article on yesterday on negro troops in which we stated our honest convictions. It is even better to look dangers squarely in the face and prepare to meet them, than to underrate or put them off. The Yankees have determined on using negroes in every possible way in which they can be made efficient, and we must accept the fact and prepare to meet the consequences. To show that our suggestions were about correct we copy the following paragraph from the latest Northern papers:

Adjutant General Thomas has left for Vicksburg to complete the work of organizing negro regiments for the maintenance of the free navigation of the Mississippi. He expects to have one hundred thousand under arms.

Denied.—A correspondent of a Southern paper, writing from Morton, denies the report that Mississippians were deserting in large numbers from Gen. Johnston's army. We trust that this may be so, but certainly there has been enough of mismanagement in the South to cause demoralization and desertion. We hope that those who govern matters in that quarter will profit by the lessons of the past and make such changes as may be necessary to bring forth better results.

The details of the Alabama election are of no earthly interest to us or our readers and we shall not publish them, even though they be sent by telegraph.—We tore the dispatch up yesterday and shall treat the next in the same way.

From the Richmond Examiner.]

"OHE! JAM SATIS!

[A Letter from the Mississippi.]

In Burke's "Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontent," occur these admirable words: "It is an undertaking of some degree of delicacy to examine into the cause of public disorders. If a man touch the true grievance, there is danger that he may come near to persons of weight and consequence, who will rather be exasperated at the discovery of their errors, than thankful for the occasion of correcting them. If he censures those in power, he will be looked on as an instrument of faction. But in all exertions of duty, something is to be hazarded. When the affairs of the nation are distracted, private people are by the spirit of law justified in stepping a little out of their ordinary sphere. They may look into them narrowly; they may reason upon them liberally; and if they should be so fortunate as to discover the true source of the mischief, and to suggest any probable method of removing it, though they may displease the rulers for the day, they are certainly of service to the cause of the Government."

The present crisis of affairs in the Confederacy not only sanctions but imperatively demands the closest, most searching inspection by the people, and the prompt insatitution of rigid reforms by their representatives. It is useless and childish to attempt to disguise the fact, that gross official blunders and culpable negligence long continued, have brought the country, within the last few months, under very great misfortune. Upon whose shoulders should the weight of a nation's just indignation be laid?

When the disastrous results of the battle of Corinth, glaringly published the incapacity of General Van Dorn to properly handle the army of Mississippi, which the doating fondness of Mr. Davis had intrusted to his management, the people insisted upon an immediate change of officers, and all eyes turned upon General Price, who was regarded as the hope of the West, and who possesessed not only the love of the army, but the implicit confidence of the people. His brilliant antecedents in Missouri had, beyond all cavil, determined his competency for the position; why was he not placed in command? Simply because the President entertained a personal disinclination to him. To the profound chagrin of the country, (at least of the West,) General Pemberton was created Lieutenant General, and ordered to the department of the Mississippi. Ominous foreboding accompanied him as he traved hither. He took command amid the suppressed murmurs of a people to whom he was singularly unwelcome. Though discontented, we hoped for the best, and awaited the result. Very soon it became painfully apparent, to even the most obtuse, that the General whom South Carolina distrusted, because of his course at Charleston, was rapidly wrecking the fortunes of the West. His incapacity and ill-luck could not be concealed by his fussiness; distrustful mutterings filled the land. The State of Mississippi protested, the people clamored for his removal ere all was lost; the army grumbled as loudly as fear of a handkerchief, a stout tree, and a "file of men," would permit, and the press teemed with warnings. Upon every street corner was heard the prediction: "if Pemberton is retained in commmand we shall lose Vicksburg." What did accumulated warning, protestation and pleading avail? Serene upon the frigid heights of an infallible egoism, sat Mr. Davis, wrapped in sublime self-complacency, turning a deaf ear to all, and resolved to maintain his protege, though the cause should sustain irremidable injury. The result proved the superior wisdom of the masses, and the culpable obstinacy of the President. It has been said of him, by one who knew him well: "he prides himself on never changing his mind; and popular clamor against those who possess his favor only knits him more subbornly to them," of the truth of which assertion, the retention of Mallory is a painful exemplification. There is an old Spanish adage, which might with justice be quoted here: "A wise man sometimes changes his mind, but—&c."

Vicksburg fell, through an improvidence for which there exists not the shadow of palliation. Its commander was urged to provision the city for a twelve month's siege; the overflowing granaries of the State was at his disposal; railrosd transportation was within his grasp; wealthy planters offered large quantities of corn and bacon, if he would only remove it; and besides railroad facilities, Mississippi contained horses and mules enough to have conveyed such an amount of supplies that the stores of Vicksburg might have rivalled those of Odessa. The absolute necessity of accumulating provisions was patent to plain common sense civilians, who never even heard of West Point; yet, an able statement of facts has been published by "one of the garrison," asserting that, when Grant invested the place, it contained *only fifteen dags' rations* and has not been contradicted. Either General Pemberton is a traitor, or so completely incapable, that he was unfit, not merely for the command of Vicksburg, but for any command requiring forethought. Upon one or the other horn of the dilemma he must inevitably be gored. Yet even now, in the midst of the disasters necessarily incident to his conduct; the country is disposed to credit the charge of imcompetence, rather than accuse him of treachery. We have able, energetic generals—Kirby Smith, Hardee, Breckinridge—any one of whom would have held Vicksburg had they commanded the Department confided to General Pemberton. Who is responsible for the loss of Vicksburg, and Port Hudson, the sacking of Jackson and the devastation of Mississippi?—Mr. Davis, alone—for retaining in command a man who, the whole country foreknew, months ago, would ruin that State which protested against him. The apologists of the President, have attempted to cast the blame on General Johnston, and to blacken the hard-won reputation of the ablest strategist in the Confederacy. This worse than Carthaginian injustice, has aroused the indignation of the public. The people cling fondly and proudly to their old attle scarred favorite, and, pointing to Richmond, angrily proclaim: *"Not Gen. Johnston, but Mr. Davis is to blame."* Unfortunately, General Johnston is not ubiquitous; he was set to watch two men in different sections, neither of whom could be trusted in matters involving military accumen or strategy. If he left General Bragg to himself blunders were immediately commited; vide, Murfreesboro'; if he left General Pemberton with orders to collect provisions and ammunition, and sped to Tullahoma to rectify errors, lo! Vicksburg is starved out.—When Grant burst through the screne of scattered troops at Grand Gulf and its environs, General Johnston hurried to Jackson and began with all possible despatch to organize an army, of which General Loring's gallant band formed a nucleus. He had few men, and no artillery—the artillery had all gone in that battle at Baker's creek, where Pemberton was surprised, one half of his army not engaged, and the other half routed. The railroad had been torn up, and it was a slow, tedious process to transport guns to Jackson. All that human skill could devise, and human energy accomplish, the people believe that Gen Johnston did; and they cannot be hoodwinked, deluded or pursuaded to cast one iota of blame upon him.—They know where the responsibility belongs, and they are determined it shall rest. Despite the sneers of Absolutists and of those who incline to military dictatorship, VOX POPULI, VOX DEI.

The people are weary of the flagrant mismanagement of the Government. The spirit of resistance is as strong as ever, and the devotion to our cause as fervent and unshaken; but we are disgusted and disheartened at the course pursued by the Administration. The causes of popular discontent are not new or recent; unfortunately they have too long existed. But people have waited and hoped for a change, deeming it inexpedient to complain publicly; until the abuses and grievances have grown colossal and national patience is exhausted. Look beyond the Mississippi! What a humiliating spectacle meets the eye? Missouri, the noblest of all the Border States, (save Virginia,) utterly abandoned to her persecutors; while Missouri's blood was poured out in Vicksburg, and Missouri's troops, who never surrendered before, were made to stack their arms by order of General Pemberton. A large portion of Arkansas overrun and held in Federal bondage, simply because Mr. Davis' *protege* No. 2—General Holmes—is kept in command, despite the prayers of the people of the State, and the irrepressible complaints of the army. If General Holmes be not in his dotage, the English language possesses no synonym to indicate his stupidity and inertia. The Administration is not ignorant of the disgraceful fact that the army, which numbered thirty thousand when he assumed command of the Department, dwindled down without a battle, and solely from discontent, unpunished desertions and mismanagement, to seventeen thousand. Mr. Davis knew that the Trans-Mississippi army longed for General Price, believing that he would lead it to victory. Why was he subordinated to such a General as Holmes—himself a substitute for Heth? For the same reason that Geneaal Pemberton was made to rank him; because he does not possess the favor of the President. Does any man doubt that had General Price been placed in General Holmes' position, he would ere this have redeemed Missouri?

Will no one who has the Presidential ear, render the Confederacy a service, by reminding him of the celebrated anecdote of Louis XII, which he must have read, when he studied Vattel? That monarch was urged to prosecute an old personal feud, but he sternly and indignantly replied: "The King of France does not revenge the injuries of the Duke of Orleans." Had the people dreamed that Mr. Davis would carry all his chronic antipathies, his bitter prejudice, his puerile partialities, and his doting favoritims into the Presidential chair; they would never have allowed him to fill it. Little did they imagine that some of our noblest, purest patriots, greatest statesmen and ablest Generals would be immolated to the obscure hatreds of provincial politics, or the forgotten quarrels of the War Deportment at Washington. He seems to have mastered but one axiom of Machiavelli:—"The dissessions of individuals contribute to the welfare of the State." Owing to the inveterate characteristics of the President, some of the most imporrant, nay vital portions of the land, have been confided to the hands of officers who fill all of Sheridan's famous catagories: "Men of tried inability, and convicted deficiency; of contrived weakness and fixed inattention." Behold the portrait of Lovell, Pemberton and Holmes! Whatever estimate Mr. Davis may place upon these officers, the army loathes their names, and despises their capacity. He cannot be ignorant of the fact that nothing so completely demoralizes troops as a want of confidence in their leaders. To-day we are reaping the bitter harvest, of what Edmund Burke has well termed, "the ill husbandry of injustice." The evil does not seem to have yet reached its climax; but patience is now no longer a virtue.

General Pemberton has addressed a Circular Order to the paroled army of Vicksburg, stating that the soldiers are to reassemble at Demopolis, Alabama; "where they will again receive arms and equipments to meet the enemy." Does he expect to enjoy the privilege of surrendering the said arms at some other Vicksburg? It is rumored that he has gone to Demopolis, and that he will yet be retained in command. Will the people of the Confederacy have to support this outrage? We can tell them that the army will not. It is a mournful, a bitter truth, that the troops are rapidly deserting in that army; they never trusted General Pemberton; they charge the loss of Vicksburg to his stupidity or lethargy; and if he is ever to command Mississippians again, those paroled men will never reassemble at Demopolis, to become a second time his victims. These are facts which Mr. Davis would do well to consider. He has alienated the hearts of the people, by his stubborn follies, and the injustice he has heaped upon some, whom they regarded as their ablest Generals and truest friends. He owes them the removal of Generals Pemberton and Holmes, for the nation is weary and heartsick over their manifold errors. Will he remove them? We doubt it, judging from the analogy of the painful past. The people do not share in his chronic hallucination that he is a great Military Genius, and can direct the campaigns in distant States, with unerring skill. They would rather trust Generals Beauregard and Johnston, Ewell, Price, and Kirby Smith, Breckinridge, and G. W. Smith, and would be better pleased if Mr. Davis would employ himself in correcting evils near his own door; namely, the mismanagement in the Post Office Department, the depreciation of the currency, and the gigantic mischief, resulting from the present system of blockade-running. To-day, our people lift their eyes toward Richmond, and cry, with Tennyson:

"Ah, God! for a man with heart, head, hand,
Like some of the simple great ones gone
Forever, and ever by!"

The country is not discouraged by Federal advances, but we know that, unless the errors of the past are promptly corrected, the future holds no promise. God forbid that our fair and beloved land should be ruined by our own mal-administration, or that our people should lack the proper energy and independence to teach their Executive that he is their servant, not their master—their instrument, not their Dictator.

Occident.

From the London Times, July 20.]

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG AND THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG.

The real lesson that should be drawn from the political failure of these repeated and mutual invasions is that the issues sought are not to be gained by war at all. From the first the conflict was one of questions and principles which can only be settled by statesmanship. National madness has given them over for decision by the sword, and it is, now evident to the world that fighting brings that decision no nearer. Opinion has marked out a frontier which armies cross in vain to compel submission. Whichever side attacks seems destined always to fail. The South, constantly victorious in Virginia, is baffled when it passes north of the Potomac. Even the alternating successes of the war, in the waste of life by which they are purchased, prove it desperate; and the repeated failures on both sides, for any purpose larger than a destructive incursion, point as clearly as any human events can do to a settlemant of another kind. The war may be continued to mutual exhaustion, but it will never mutually convince. Statesmen, if they can be found, will have to take the whole question out of the hands of soldiers at last, even if the three hundred thousand troops called for by the Northern conscription are enrolled, armed, and slaughtered in another two years of miserable conflict. The Cabinet of Washington are not equal to their task. Every crisis of affairs seems to elicit additional proofs that they are in every respect unfit to deal with the events passing around them. The gleam of success that has fallen on the Federal arms, in the surrender of Vicksburg, and the incidents of the second Maryland campaign, have exhibited the President and his chief ministers in a manner almost pitiable. With their country torn asunder, and its soil still reeking with blood, they only find a voice to make poor and flippant election speeches. When "serenaded," as a popular congratulation on the fall of Vicksburg, the President made an address to the crowd that "not even the friendly reports could invest with dignity." The Secretary of War "claimed the merit of retaining General Grant in command, and consequently of the victory achieved." He turned the event to a crimination of some of his colleagues and a glorifying of himself. Mr. Stanton made it a party triumph over the advocates of peace by a small sneer at the "copperheads." And Mr. Seward crowned the wretched display by something that we record, but will not here repeat, for it was simply blasphemous. That men in such positions could so express themselves at such a time is a deplorable illustration of the degeneracy of American rulers.

From the London Herald, July 20.]

The second invasion of the Northern States by a Confederate army has terminated, like the first, without result. After two years of slaughter—after the sacrifice of at least two hundred thousand men in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, the position of affairs is unchanged. The South is still too weak for successful aggression, the North finds each fresh effort at invasion a more disastrous failure; and yet there is not the slightest prospect of the end of the struggle. Mr. Seward is beginning to renew his ninety days' promises. The fall of Vicksburg has given him a new lease of power. He is evidently forecasting the date at which the fighting material of the South will have become exhausted at the rate of a million or a million and a half of Northerners for five hundred thousand Confederates. And as Washington is safe, as Philadelphia is not in flames, and the guns of Fort McHenry still repress secession in Baltimore, he is confident the day of exhaustion is not far distant. The news which he will receive from this country by the next mail will strengthen his hopes. He will know then that he has another six or nine months for the execution of his fiendish work. He will learn that the word which might have given peace to a continent, and possibly saved the lives of 50,000 men, has not been spoken. He will hear that the English Government which is prepared to accept any issue in behalf of a people of alien race, language and faith, waging war not so much by native valor as by foreign aid, shrinks from acknowledging the independence of a nation which asks from it absolutely nothing beyond a formal recognition and which, after two years of incessant fighting over half a continent, maintains an unimpeached authority and a magnificent army, such as no other people striving for freedom has ever attained in the first or last year of its struggle for national rights. We can understand Mr. Seward's feelings and objects. If the Union ceases to exist he is nothing. He is worse than nothing, for the curses of millions will brand him as the facile tool of the most corrupt and blood-thirsty administration the world has ever seen.

From the London Star (Abolition Organ) July 20.]

With deep, devout, and grateful joy we publish today the news of the victories that are the heralds of a happy peace. Seldom, if ever, has it been the lot of the Journalist to announce on the same sheet, two events of such transcendant importance as the fall of Vicksburg and the retreat of Lee. The glorious Fourth of July has indeed received glorious celebration. The flag of the Union had been exalted over the obstinate stronghold of rebellious slavemasters, and the sun had risen upon the greatest of their hosts in dire retreat. Whatever remains to be done or suffered—whatever battles to be fought or fortresses to besiege—the armies and people of the Union may at least rejoice with unutterable gladness and thanksgiving, that the boastful progress of the enemy has been turned back and the very chiefest of his defenses broken down.

We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 4th Congressional District, at the election to be held in November next. Aug 8-td

Duplin County May, 25, 1863.—Editor of the Progress, Raleigh, N. C.—No wish to add or stir party feelings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one man should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas I Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3d CON. DIST. OF N. C.

May 28-tf

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election and send bills to this office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORSES AND MULES.

I HAVE STILL ON HAND ABOUT TWENTY Horses and six Mules, belonging to citizens, which were captured from the Yankee raiders, some of them recently turned over to me. Their owners are respectfully requested to call for them with as little delay as possible.

A. GORDON,
Aug 8-6t Quartermaster, Kinston, N. C.

LEATHER AND BRANDY.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF SOLE AND UPPER Leather for sale. The Upper Leather consists of all qualities. Also, a few barrels of No. 1 Apple Brandy.

W. H. STROTHER,
Aug 8-5t* Louisburg, N. C.

AUCTION TO NIGHT AT WILSON'S.

FOR SALE, 1 GOLD PENCIL, A LARGE QUANTity of Needles, fresh Lobsters, fresh Salmon, Chewing Tobacco, Slippers, Socks, Purses, Tooth Brushes, Drawers, Hooks & Eyes; a quantity of excellent Turnip Seed, Fine Combs, 1 Pistol, Sewing Thread, and many other articles, besides those "expected." Aug 8-1t

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS Administered an ointment to many friends in cases of Rheumatism (which she considers almost a specific in the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the public for a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly dimish the empire of this terrible tyrant:

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT!

READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT!

Price: $3 per box, sent by mail anywhere in the Confederate States, Address

MRS. S. A. REID, box 307,
Raleigh, N. C.

Fayetteville, N. C. July 31, 1863.

Dear Mrs. Reid: After having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certain extent, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any medicine can do. I have recommended it in numerous instances, and always with good has its use been attended. God bless you for your kindness in administering relief to

THOS. J. JOHNSTON.

Raleigh, N. C., August 1, 1863.

Mrs. S. A. Reid: Having used your Ointment myself and for others of my family, I may safely pronounce it the *best* remedy for Rheumatism I have ever tried.

I would advise *all* who are afflicted with this disease to give it a trial.

Yours respectfully,

Aug 4-2w H. PORTER.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

A GENUINE ARTICLE OF LORILLARD'S SALT Snuff and Appleby's Fresh or Sweet Snuff. Will send the above Snuff in any quantity, from one pound upwards, by express.

A. A. WILLARD,
Aug 7-t15S* Greensboro, N. C.

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

WILL MEET PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the Church of New Providence, Graham, N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in October.

Aug 6-td WM. L. LONG, Sec'y.